

FOR PRESIDENT.  
HENRY CLAY,  
OF KENTUCKY.

Advertisers will bear in mind that advertisements for Monday's paper must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as our publication office is not open on Sunday. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance.

The November number of the Southern Literary Messenger arrived last evening and is for sale at this office. Price 50 cents. Agents supplied at the usual discount.

The Whig Almanac and United States Register for 1845, for sale at this office. Single copies 12 1/2 cents, \$1 per dozen, \$7 per 100.

The Letter of Gen. James Hamilton of South Carolina to John C. Calhoun has for some time been public, but we could not make room for it until after the Election. We place it in our columns this morning, and ask for it a calm consideration. We notice it rather for the truths it admits than the remedies it proposes.

## Majorities for Grover.

FOR GROVER.	FOR BRADISH.
Broomfield.....	100 Albany.....
Cayuga.....	600 Chautauque.....
Columbia.....	912 Erie.....
Chemung.....	300 Genesee.....
Chemung.....	700 Livingston.....
Cortland.....	3 Monroe.....
Delaware.....	1400 Niagara.....
Dutchess.....	750 Ontario.....
Fulton.....	100 Orleans.....
Greene.....	800 Wyoming.....
Herkimer.....	1300 Total.....
Jefferson.....	800 Bouck's do.....
Kings.....	385 Bouck ahead.....
Lewis.....	250 Bouck ahead.....
Madison.....	500 Bouck ahead.....
Montgomery.....	513 Bouck ahead.....
New-York.....	2080 Bouck ahead.....
Oneida.....	1386 Bouck ahead.....
Onondaga.....	600 Bouck ahead.....
Orangetown.....	800 Bouck ahead.....
Putnam.....	500 Bouck ahead.....
Queens.....	383 Bouck ahead.....
Rensselaer.....	120 Bouck ahead.....
Richmond.....	193 Bouck ahead.....
Rockland.....	600 Bouck ahead.....
Saratoga.....	250 Bouck ahead.....
Schenectady.....	1200 Bouck ahead.....
Schoharie.....	1200 Bouck ahead.....
Stearns.....	1200 Bouck ahead.....
Sullivan.....	1200 Bouck ahead.....
Tioga.....	1200 Bouck ahead.....
Ulster.....	1200 Bouck ahead.....
Warren.....	1200 Bouck ahead.....
Westchester.....	1200 Bouck ahead.....
Yates.....	1200 Bouck ahead.....
Total.....	25,906 Bouck ahead.....

We do not choose to mislead our readers by hasty and incomplete lists of Members elect to the Legislature or Congress. All the Locofoco candidates for Senators are elected except in the Eighth District, which has chosen Henry Putnam, Whig.

To Congress the Whigs have chosen their candidates throughout the Eighth District, unless Mr. Patterson is defeated in Monroe. He runs some 250 behind his ticket; but the Whig report gives him 13 majority, while the Locos claim the election of Sampson by 35. The official canvass must settle it.

Hon. Washington Hunt, Whig, is elected from Niagara and Orleans, by 356 majority, though a dead set was made at him.

Judge Carroll (Whig) had no competitor in Ontario and Livingston.

We yet hope that J. W. Sherman, Whig, is the Member elect from Steuben and Allegany, but are not prepared to claim it. If we have Patterson in Monroe, we have 10 Whigs elected; Sherman would make 11, out of 34.

There will be 32 to 35 Whigs of the 128 Members of Assembly.

This is better than our reports yesterday. All over the State, the storm was most furious and kept thousands of voters from the polls. Many Whigs, expecting defeat, considered it doubtful wisdom to ride five or six miles through a drenching rain, cold from the North-East, only to get a cold and a fogging. Thus our defeat became a rout.

## Delaware Herself.

The State of Delaware ('small in territory, but with a heart big enough for a Continent,' as the High Priest of Grand Island once correctly observed,) held her election on the same day with ours, and in the midst of the same ferocious tempest. We supposed she had gone with the current, of course, and did not give the first report which reached us of a Whig victory. It appears, however, that the Whigs have succeeded by a very small but sufficient majority. Hon. GEORGE B. RODNEY is re-elected to Congress by a vote close as this:

Majority for Rodney, Whig.....	Do. for Jones, Locos.....
Kent Co.....	130 Newcastle.....
Sussex.....	79 Rodney's maj's 209
Total.....	209 Net maj. 11

We have taken the worst report from each County, considering that the most likely to prove correct. We presume Rodney is chosen.

The Legislature is Whig beyond doubt.

## Mr. Forward's Report.

We are thankful—not to John Tyler, exactly—that Hon. WALTER FORWARD has been allowed to retain his place as Secretary of the Treasury until the next session of Congress, which commences on the 5th of December. He will then, we presume, retire, leaving a place for Mr. Caleb Cushing, who has too long been kept to the tip of expectation. Caleb is the best Tyler timber extant for a Secretary of the Treasury, whence we infer with great confidence that he will be shuffled into some other post. There will be growing among other members of 'the Guard' if Caleb gets a Cabinet office and they are left waiting, but there is no help for them.

We look with deep interest to Mr. Forward's Report for a frank and full exposition of the Financial condition and wants of the Government, and for a forcible exhibit of facts and arguments sustaining the Policy of Protection. If this wise and vitally necessary policy is to be discarded in the future conduct of the Administration, we trust we may at least hear one manly voice raised in its behalf as the last Whig retires from the Cabinet.

As will be seen in our advertising columns, Dr. ROBERT NELSON, one of our most scientific medical men and formerly Chief of the Hotel Dieu Hospital at Montreal, delivers this evening, at 411 Broadway, the first of a series of Lectures on Physiology. We have no doubt they will possess great value and interest.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Legislature of this State on Wednesday elected Hon. CHARLES G. ATHERTON of Nashua a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next.—There was great competition for the post, and Atherton had hard work to secure it, but he succeeded on the second ballot in the Legislature.—How many there were in caucus this deponent saith not.

Charles G. Atherton is a lawyer, and the son of one of the most prominent members of the bar.—Hon. Charles G. Atherton, formerly of Anheist, now of Portsmouth, who represented the State in Congress in 1815-16. The father was an ardent Federalist of the old school; the son is a modern Democrat of the latest pattern. Profound in morals, but able and plausible, he is probably one of the choicest specimens extant of the genus demagogue, and will make a figure in the Senate, as he takes a seat which has been filled by second-rate men for years. He has been for the last five years in the House, where he has acquired enduring infamy as the author of the first Gag Resolution ever offered by a Northern man, designed to fetter the Right of Petition.

We do not yet see any decisive step taken to nullify the Single District clause of the New Apportionment Law. The master-spirits doubtless waited for news from the New-York Election before they ventured to proceed to extremities. Now they will go ahead.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gov. Porter and the State Administration are hard at work to countermines Senator Buchanan, who sets himself up as a candidate for next President, meaning to carry the vote of the State into a National Convention and there trade it off to the best advantage. Against him the Porter clique have tried two or three Presidential demonstrations—first on Commodore Stewart; next on Col. R. M. Johnson; and, this failing, they have now taken hold of Gen. Cass. They have issued and franked a good many thousands of Circulars setting forth his claims, on which the Postage is charged to the State Treasury—so that Pennsylvania has some thousands to pay for this electioneering intrigue. However, she is so flush of money, she won't mind it. Gov. Porter is to run for Vice President with Cass, or Johnson, or whoever they may be able to get started.

There will be an attempt made by the Porter clique this winter to defeat Senator Buchanan's reelection, with what success we shall see. The probable candidate is Governor Porter's brother and chief adviser—in fact, the Governor's governor—James M. Porter, now a President Judge. He is an able and subtle man, and used to be a leading National Republican till he found it would not pay.

The State Works of Internal Improvement have been so horribly and wastefully mismanaged as to involve the State in bankruptcy, and there is a general wish that they should be sold for what they will fetch in the depreciated State Bonds, thus reducing the State Debt very largely. The late Legislature took measures looking to this consummation. To counteract them the State Government has just let out the Columbia Railroad upon shares to a private company for a period of four years. It is supposed that this will have the intended effect of stopping the sale.

The Evening Post says it is dangerous to create Corporations to construct great Works of Internal Improvement, lest they become Political engines. So we won't create any. But the Morning Post declares that the late Election is a decision against all Internal Improvement by the General or State Governments! Well, gentlemen, how shall they be constructed? The Federal Government must not make them, nor the State; and the People must not be allowed to make them by voluntary association. How then? Is your philosophy limited to objecting to whatever is, without proposing anything better?

THE TREATY.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday publishes the Proclamation of the President announcing the ratification of the Treaty—which is given at length, signed by all the parties concerned.

Hon. GEORGE H. PROFFITT has felt constrained to favor the public with a letter, in humble imitation of his betters, setting forth that he is a traitor to the party which sustained and the People who elected him. Superfluous.

JOHN T. IRVING, Jr., Esq., son of the late Judge Irving of this City—as we are informed on indisputable authority—is the author of the Quod Correspondence, which we yesterday attributed to Pierre M. Irving, Esq.

A CONVENTION, to be composed of all who are interested in any form, in navigation, to take up the consideration of the Shipping Interests of the United States, is to be held in Boston on the 1st day of December next. The Boston Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to draft a call.

A TRAITOR'S REWARD.—The following version of a well-known fact is related in the Journal and Letters of the late SAMUEL CONOVER, himself a Tory and a Refugee from America:

"In the House of Commons, March 20, 1782, Lord Surrey happening to pass Arnold, the American seceding General, in the House, sending him a message to depart, threatening, in case of refusal, to move for breaking up the gallery; to which the General answered that he was introduced by a member; to which Lord Surrey replied he might under that condition stay, if he would promise never to enter it again, with which General Arnold complied. This is the second instance of public disrespect he has met with: the King having been forced to engage his royal word not to employ or pension him; a just reward for treachery, which is ever odious."

DEATH OF JOHN DELMONICO.—On Wednesday Mr. John Delmonico, of the firm of Messrs. John & Peter Antonio Delmonico, well known restaurateurs at the corner of South William and Beaver streets, a native of Switzerland, aged 49, went to Islip, Long Island, to Sweden's, to hunt for deer. On Thursday morning, 8 o'clock, Mr. Delmonico went out with two others into the woods to shoot deer, being stationed about half a mile apart, the deceased standing near a hill. A deer was started which Mr. Delmonico shot at and wounded, and which another of the party soon after shot dead. On going to look for Mr. Delmonico he was found lying on his knees with his face toward the water, dead. His body was brought to this city yesterday morning, and the Coroner held an inquest at the late residence of the deceased, where, after the examination of several witnesses and of Dr. Bolton, the Jury found a verdict of death from apoplexy.

The Village, Pa. Record says that the barn attached to the Compass Tavern, in West Caln, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, 1st inst. The loss is estimated at \$2,000.

## Dr. Smith's Geological Lectures.

No. 1.

Dr. J. AUGUSTINE SMITH commenced his series of eight Lectures on Geology last evening at the Lyceum of Natural History. A very fair and intelligent audience was in attendance, and the lecture was one of considerable interest. The paintings which Dr. SMITH has prepared, for illustration are very large and splendid. The animals which are assigned to different periods of the Earth's history were strikingly depicted, and the several strata of the Earth's crust were very clearly defined and represented.

Dr. Smith commenced his lecture by alluding to the great and wonderful changes which had taken place in the history and character of our globe. He had even conjectured that our Earth belonged to the nebulous system of stars, and that by a gradual series of revolutions, going on from a period of time infinitely remote, it has attained its present position and character. Whether this were true or not, there could be little doubt, the lecturer said, that, although now so cool and solid, it had once been in a fiery, liquid state, and had gradually cooled to its present shape and condition. To explain this gradual change, he said, was the purpose of Geology.

It would readily appear that Geology, though of necessity confined to a single planet, contains in itself all the elements of sublimity of which matter is capable.

More definite than Chemistry, less burdened by technicalities than Botany, and more unpretending and restricted than Astronomy, Geology possesses all the elements that can interest the human mind. In all investigation concerning it we must, of course, take the greatest liberty with time. What is the nature of time, he was not called upon to explain. It is sufficient to say that it is an idea which exists in every mind. How we distinguish different periods cannot be explained. Metaphysics are unable to do it; but it is evident that we judge, in the first place, of its lapse by experience, secondly, from our own personal standards. Time to one seems of much longer duration than to another; and upon this principle, by becoming familiar with great periods, Dr. Smith said that thousands of years to a geologist seemed but a small and almost indifferent period.

The first proposition which he was to prove was that this Earth had existed for an indefinite length of time; and this he should seek to establish beyond all contradiction. It might be asked why this opinion, so contrary to that given in the Bible, should be boldly entertained? He might say in the first place, as a sufficient answer, that a philosopher has nothing to do with results or deductions; he might say he had nothing to do with any thing but the facts—leaving others to settle their bearings to suit themselves. But he would say further than this that the same variance with the Mosaic account existed in Newton's philosophy; no man now believed that the Fixed Stars were created merely to give light to this Earth, as was then generally maintained; and there was no need of casting all this reproach of having offered theories opposed to revelation upon Geology when in fact it belonged as well to the science of Astronomy. But the true solution of the matter in his mind was that *Revelation teaches us no truth of Science*—nor has a single scientific truth ever been deduced from it. Its purpose is entirely moral and spiritual; and it is contrary to all analogy to suppose that any revelation of scientific truth should be made. The rule is that whatever the mind can furnish for itself—be left to its own exertions. Science, no more than bread, is communicated directly to man; both alike are the result of study and labor. Had this been done, moreover, what an immense amount of gratification would have been lost! The raptures of ARCHIMIDES, of ATTENBOROUGH and of CUVIER upon the discovery of new truths—upon opening new paths of investigation, would forever have been unknown.

Still it did not follow from this that there had been no revelation at all; for there were certain propositions which the human mind never could ascertain for itself. The immortality of the soul was one of them. Revelation is absolutely necessary to convince us of the truth of this; and those who are not content with that, must satisfy themselves as best they can. It is not to be denied that all aspire to a future state of being; and this in the breast of all men—the Indian, who looks forward to his hunting grounds where he hopes "His faithful dog shall bear his company," as well as the Christian who has higher views of a future state, is not the prompting of vanity, as Gibbon would teach, but is directly inspired by revelation from Heaven.

The Geologist asks for only a single concession from those whom he seeks to teach: he merely asks them to concede that a *shell is a shell*. With the aid of this the lecturer thought he should be able to establish all he wished to prove. It should be borne in mind that Philosophy as at present constituted is merely a matter of fact—and that it must be received as such—barely as a collection of facts more or less generalized. As a collateral proposition to the first he wished to state that a shell is a production of some animal, and that it must have taken some time for its formation; moreover, as shells are now found only in water, so they must always have been formed under water. If, then, we knew the amount of shells deposited, and the rate of their formation, we should have no difficulty in determining the period of the first formation and thus the antiquity of the Earth.

The word *stratum* in Geology is used as synonymous with *bed*. The different strata of the Earth are arranged in the order of the following table, to which the lecturer merely directed attention, saying that he would not stop to explain the meaning of the terms at present, but merely direct attention to the order of the strata.

The Crust of the Earth divided and designated according to the order of deposition.	
Tertiary.....	1. Recent.
	2. Newer Pliocene.
	3. Older Pliocene.
	4. Miocene.
	5. Eocene.
Secondary.....	6. Cretaceous Group.
	7. Cretaceous System.
	8. Lias.
	9. New Red Sandstone.
	10. Old Red Sandstone.
Primary.....	11. Carboniferous Limestone.
	12. Old Red Sandstone.
	13. Silurian Group.
	14. Silurian Limestone.
	15. Silurian Sandstone.

Volcanic Rocks belong to this and every preceding age. Non-Fossiliferous..... 16. Metamorphic.

Dr. SMITH then exhibited shells from each of these strata, remarking that as he descended in the order of the strata, the shells became less and less like any of those which now exist. The Silurian group is the last in which fossils are ever found. Nearly all the rocks above are formed entirely from shells, with some slight admixture of other substances. Chalk is an exception, for that is a deposit of microscopic animals, which cannot, however, be supposed to work faster than shell-fish. Coal, too, which is of vegetable origin, cannot have been formed in a shorter time than the other strata. The whole of the stone above the coal amounts to about 15,000 feet, and with the coal to 18,000; and in Europe there are deposits to the depth of ten miles. In Pennsylvania, too, the geologists have found deposits above the coal to the depth of 40,000 feet. It is evident, then, that we can easily tell how long a time has elapsed since the period of the metamorphic rocks, if we knew the rate of the growth of the shells; though this is a point upon which we have but little information. Some, to be sure, think that the number of edges upon the shells determines their age; but this, the lecturer thought, was wholly incorrect, and that no conclusion of service to the science could be drawn from it.

There is no reason to doubt, moreover, that predatory animals devoured shells then as they do now, and still more rapidly as they were still more numerous; and Dr. LILL mentioned this as a prominent fact in the history of the Coral. This too must have retarded the growth of the deposition.

We are left without any positive fact from which to judge. But no person can suppose the shells to have been deposited faster than an inch a year, which would give about ten years for a foot; though the lecturer thought fifty years would be much nearer to the truth. On this supposition, however, the formation of 15,000 feet would require 150,000 years; and this must be deemed a very moderate estimate, from the undeniable propositions from which it had been deduced.

Upon the top of the Pliocene strata some years ago, a volcanic explosion took place; and 2250 years ago, in the time of Pindar, Mt. Etna had attained an elevation of 10,000 feet. This we have recorded by Pindar, who speaks of the lava passing down and melting the snow; thus proving that the snow must at that time have attained that elevation. The formation of the mountain, by successive depositions of lava, must have consumed at least 20,000 years; and this at the beginning of the Pliocene period. Adding to this the time we have already noted, we should have in round numbers 300,000 years for the antiquity of the Earth. And if 50 years be allowed for the deposition of a foot, as the lecturer was inclined to think should be allowed, we should have two millions of years as the length of the whole period.

Some facts connected with this subject were here mentioned. A pebble picked up in the street shows upon its face the evident action of water; it bears upon its surface the marks of attrition. What has become of the parts picked off by this attrition? They have formed sand—and thus has all the sand upon the Earth—the Deserts of Sahara—and all the soil of the whole globe been produced by this attrition of rocks caused by water. What length of time must have elapsed can hardly be imagined.

In a part of France, moreover, is a mass of mountain which exhibits precisely the order of Strata arranged in the table. Eruption succeeded eruption, each forming a lake which contained various shells. A stream has cut away the mass so as to exhibit precisely the order here presented.

Upon examining a specimen of rock found in England, it was found to exhibit at the base, first limestone; then dirt, formed and existing for such a length of time that trees were found upon it; then came a fresh water formation; then a salt water formation, and the height of the whole was 3,000 feet, and no change has taken place since the time of Julius Caesar. When he invaded the island, then, it is evident that the whole had for ages existed in that condition.

No doubt then can be entertained of the immense antiquity of the earth, and that for all that time it has contained the smaller classes of animals. There is no necessity of assigning any definite period for the existence of the earth; for if there was *ever* a beginning, there must have been a Creator. In the opinion of the lecturer, however, the earth had a beginning, and he believed it might be supported by sound argument.

As to the occurrence of the deluge, all that could be said was, that the water which then was called into being, had performed its function and then disappeared. This might seem a bold statement, but there was no other, and there was no need of further question concerning it. Promising to continue hereafter the general subject, upon which he had barely entered, the lecturer concluded, at this point, his remarks.

RAILROADS IN GEORGIA.—Three or four Railroads traversing this State are now completed or prosecuted with spirit. The friends of the Monroe Railroad recently held a Convention at Macon and subscribed \$127,000, being the balance necessary to the receipt of a subscription of \$200,000 from the State. Macon subscribed \$50,000; Robert Collins \$20,000. The work will now go ahead.

A young man named Geo. W. Van Pelt while hunting at Hartford, Ct. attempted to cut an apple from a tree with the butt of his gun.—The gun discharged and the ball passed through his stomach and bowels, wounding him so severely that he died in a few hours.

ESBORN HUSTED, formerly one of the most highly respected citizens of Greenwich, Ct., has surrendered himself to their officers of justice and been committed to prison. He confesses having forged notes to the amount of some \$30,000 or \$40,000, which he disposed of to brokers and bankers of this city.

A black man named Wheeler on the 8th murdered a white man named S. Hilliard, at Ledyard Ct. The difficulty arose out of a drunken scrape at a grog-shop. Wheeler has been committed to prison and confessed his crime.

Two black families at Griswold, Ct. recently became involved in a drunken brawl, when one of the women was turned out of the house of the other. A young child of the former was soon after found dead, and was, undoubtedly, murdered.

THE ANTIQUARY, in Lancel Post's new edition of Scott's immortal novels, has just been issued. The price of each volume, containing an entire novel, is only twenty-five cents.

ERUDITION.—A correspondent of a New-Hampshire paper signs himself "An Alumnus." He would do honor to his Alma Mater.

"THE VERMONT OBSERVER" is the title of a new religious paper just started by the Baptists at Middlebury.

A bill providing for the abolition of Punishment by Death has been lost in the Vermont Legislature.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Brighton Bank at Boston on Tuesday night.

At a very large Whig Mass Convention, lately held at Jackson, in the State of Tennessee, at which Gen. Thomas G. Polk presided, a preamble and resolutions were adopted nominating HENRY CLAY for the Presidency. The Convention was addressed by Messrs. Milton Brown, C. H. Williams, and John W. Crockett, and perhaps others. The whole affair passed off in the finest possible spirit, and greatly to the edification of the Whigs who were present.

In the Grand Jury of ——— county, in the same State, about the same time, a vote was taken to test the preferences of the jurymen among the candidates for the next Presidency. Ten members of the jury voted for Mr. Clay; the remaining three had not made up their minds who they would vote for, but two of them were decidedly for a National Bank.

THANKSGIVING.—The following are the days designated by the Governors of the States mentioned, for Public Thanksgiving:  
City of Savannah..... November 10.  
South Carolina..... " 10.  
North Carolina..... " 17.  
Connecticut..... " 17.  
Indiana..... " 24.  
Rhode Island..... " 24.  
Michigan..... " 24.  
New-Hampshire..... December 24.  
New-York..... " 3.

In Paris, Mo., pork is selling at ten cents a bushel, oats ten cents, corn one dollar to one fifty per hundred pounds.

SPENCER, No. 245 Broadway, is now selling an elegant Fur Hat at the remarkably low price of \$2.25. This hat is appearance is fully equal to any of the high priced ones sold in the city, and differs only from the \$5 hat in the body—not in the quality of the fur, the beauty of the finish, the elegance of the style. Spencer, we believe, was the first among our hat-makers to introduce a fashionable and well finished hat at this low price.

## Very Late from Chili.

By the brig Philip Hove, Capt. Perry, which arrived at this port yesterday in 90 days from Valparaiso, we have considerably later intelligence from Valparaiso and Coquimbo. The accounts from the interior of Chili are very uncertain, as there are no means of communication. The people in the country are almost continually at war with each other. On the 12th July they had a severe engagement, in which there were 150 killed and a greater number wounded, among whom were brothers who fought against each other. An account of this reached the Governor at Valparaiso, who immediately sent a body of troops to restore order. The cause of this outbreak is said to be some religious feud. In the Province of Coquimbo there are great difficulties with the Buenos Ayrenes in the Province of Catemare, who are continually making encroachments and destroying cattle, houses, &c., and immediately retreating to the mountains within their own borders. These depredations have become so frequent that, although peace has been declared, the Chilians have collected a great force and threaten to march without delay, unless satisfaction is promptly given.

The war has not yet ceased between the Bolivians in the North and the Peruvians in the South, but rages with much more violence than ever.—There has nothing of particular importance occurred at the city of Valparaiso. The citizens are all anxious to hear from the interior. There are no American vessels in the port.

LATE FROM MERIDA.—Advices from Campeche have just been received which state the Mexicans as having advanced to Champanton, from which place the Yucatan troops had retreated, and fallen back on Campeche—the present stronghold of that part of Yucatan. This, is, no doubt, a strong force to draw the Mexicans thither, as the forces of Campeche could easily crush this small army of Mexicans, numbering about 1200 men.—The Government seem determined to resist to the death all efforts of the oppressor. The road leading from this city to Sisal is in a fine state of defence—several breastworks having been built, mounting from one to six 13 pounders. A fine body of Indians, about 400, came into this city a few days, and requested to be enrolled and equipped as soldiers, and to be placed in the front ranks to march against the enemy. The forces of Santa Ana at present at Yucatan, do not amount to 3000. Desertions are represented as not uncommon among them. Business generally dull, owing to the present state of the country.

We are also indebted to Captain Outbridge of the brig Ivanhoe, for El Siglo of October 18 and 20, and El Independiente of the 18th, both published at Merida; but they contain no news from Campeche, the latest advices thence being of the 13th. The force of the Mexicans is put down at only six or seven hundred, occupying the village of Champanton, whence the Independiente says, the greater part of the inhabitants had fled to the mountains at the appearance of the invaders.

[American.]

AN ARREST.—A requisition was made by the Governor of Maryland, upon the Governor of Pennsylvania, for a black man, resident in this County, now far from the State line, who was charged with enticing slaves to run away from their masters, and returning them after they had been advertised, and claiming the reward offered. The name of the man is Henry Jackson, and he resides in New-London township. Agreeably to the requisition, he was taken on Saturday last, and delivered to the authorities of Maryland, and is now in Elkton Jail. He made great opposition to being transferred to Maryland, but stated himself to be willing to be brought to Westchester for trial. He bit one of the officers engaged in securing him, severely in the hand, and attempted to beat his own brains out. He has been suspected of the nefarious business for some time. He kept two guns and two pistols in his house loaded, in readiness for a desperate opposition to any attempts to arrest him. He was captured away from his home.

THE VERMILION.—We mentioned yesterday the burning of the steamboat Vermilion on Lake Erie, while lying at the foot of Huron st. Later accounts state that the accident occurred in getting on board some casks of paint and turpentine, the inflammable material running into the fire room and on the boilers, took fire, and so rapid was its progress that the men engaged in removing the cask, had barely time to run up on to the wheel-house and jump on the dock, before the whole boat appeared to be in one entire blaze. From 700 to 800 bbls. of Flour and considerable other produce, all the books and papers and the entire proceeds of the trip, in cash, were burnt. All the baggage of the passengers was consumed, and many of them only escaped with the clothes they had on, as they rushed from their berths.

The Steward of the boat, in his anxiety to wake the sleeping passengers, rushed amid the blaze and smoke, and was precipitated overboard; a rope was thrown to him which he promptly secured around his waist, and looking round, found one of the passengers struggling in the water, nearly exhausted; he immediately secured him, and both were saved. The Chambermaid is believed to have been the only person lost.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE took place in Fish-lake township, Me., a short time since. The facts are given by the Portland American as follows:—

A married female beyond the meridian of life, and whose name is Ann Wrath, had been ill for some time, and on Thursday, the 4th ult., her friends and family assembled around her, and took their last mournful farewell. She appeared to expire about 5 o'clock that afternoon. The ceremonies of laying out the dead were duly performed, the bandages were placed beneath her chin to her head, and every preparation was made for the solemn rites of the burial-ground. The sexton tolled his bell; but at half past 8 o'clock, some minutes before his work was accomplished, she reared her head in astonishment, and was amazed to find that she was able to partake of the refreshments for her funeral!

ANOTHER INDIAN TREATY.—The Detroit Advertiser says that Mr. Stewart, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who left that city two months since to hold a treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, has returned, having concluded the important treaty on terms highly favorable to the United States. Michigan will be particularly benefited by it. All the Indian lands within the boundaries of the State are now ceded to the United States. By this treaty, about fifteen millions of acres are ceded; about eight millions of which lie in Michigan, and seven millions in Wisconsin.

NORTH ALABAMA SUNK.—This steamboat, while rounding out from the Natchez landing about nine o'clock on Sunday evening, encountered some substance that caused her to leak so that she immediately sunk below her guards. She had on board at the time a cargo of about 1300 bales of cotton. The boat it is feared will be a total loss.

[N. O. Bulletin.]

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboat Troy will continue her trips as usual until Monday, the 21st inst., and longer, weather permitting. Leaves New-York Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Troy on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

It will not do to be gratifying to the church-going public to learn, by an advertisement in another column that Niblo's Saloon on Broadway, occupied by the Ravens during the past season, has been let by Mr. Niblo for a Church, and there will be preaching during the winter by Rev. Mr. Finney and others.

Public attention is particularly called to the extraordinary case of cure from the use of that inestimable remedy, PARK'S LIFE PILLS.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE TREATY.—The Bazaar Whig states that a number of the citizens of Maine are making preparations to engage in the lumber business on the Aroostook and St. Johns rivers this winter. This movement is attributable to the free navigation of the St. Johns river, secured by the recent treaty between Great Britain and this country.

OUTRAGE.—As Mr. Stewart Campbell of Perinton, in this County, was cleaning his mare on Monday night, about 10 o'clock, a man by the name of Loomis entered the stable, and after kicking the lantern out of his hand, stabbed Mr. Campbell in the side with a dirk knife, and then took the mare and escaped. It is thought that Mr. Campbell will not recover.

Fifty dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the villain. [Rochester Adv.]

SUICIDE.—Miss Lydia Ann Sturtevant, aged 20 years, committed suicide in Centre Harbor, N. H. on the 7th inst., by cutting her throat and then throwing herself into a pond.

DROWNED.—A young lady by the name of Mary Howard, of Canton, aged 19, was drowned at Uxbridge, on Tuesday evening. As she was returning from school, it being dark, she walked off the wall into the pond. She remained in the water upwards of an hour before she was missed. [Boston Transcript.]

OUTRAGE.—In consequence of some article of a personal nature, published in a little sheet under the title of *Bon Sens*, the printing office of that paper was invaded last night, and after a scene of violence and strife, the cases and type were hurled into the street through the windows. We were told that in the struggle and amidst the confusion one of the editors was stabbed in the back. [N. O. Bee.]

THE CONTESTED ELECTION.—The incidental question which arose in the taking the evidence relative to the contested election for this city, viz: "Can an elector be